

# LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Surveyor to the Council

AND

Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1968



L O U T H R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

1 9 6 8

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Chairman of the Council

Councillor C. C. TURNER

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Councillor I. H. JACKLIN

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PUBLIC HEALTH & WORKS COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor R. S. MARSHALL

Vice-Chairman

Councillor J. C. SHAW

Councillor S. M. Brader

Councillor S. Spendlow

Councillor E. S. Brant

Councillor P. J. Stokes

Councillor L. E. A. Bullivant

Councillor N. M. Stovin

Councillor F. Coxon

Councillor C. C. Turner

Councillor N. A. Forman

Councillor C. Vinter

Councillor I. H. Jacklin

Councillor D. R. Webb

Councillor J. W. Nurrish


Councillor J. D. L. Wells

Councillor J. M. Smith

Councillor J. H. V. White

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B. C. V. SPENCE  
Clerk to the Council



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1968.

During the year, there were 321 births. This represents a birth rate of 18.1 per thousand population. When standardised, to enable it to be compared with other parts of England and Wales, the figure is 18.2. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1968 was 16.9 per thousand population. The rate for the Rural District thus continues to be rather higher than that of England and Wales as a whole.

Illegitimate births comprised 5.9% of total live births. This level has remained fairly constant over recent years.

Deaths during the year numbered 206, giving a death rate of 10.5 per 1,000 population. The death rate when standardised, amounts to 10.2 per thousand population. The death rate for England and Wales for 1968 was 11.9 per 1,000 population. It is interesting to note that the death rate continues to remain below the figure for England and Wales.

The Infant Mortality Rate - the number of deaths occurring in the first year of life for every thousand live births, amounts to 15.6. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales is 18 per 1,000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rate has been below the figure for England and Wales for the past 6 years.

Deaths from Malignant Disease were rather high, amounting to 51. There has been considerable fluctuation in this figure over at least the previous eight years and there has been no definite upward trend shown. This year's figure may not be of any significance. The commonest site for cancer in men was the lung and bronchus, which was more than double the incidence in other sites. In women, the breast was the commonest site.

In men, the commonest cause of death was Malignant Disease, followed by Coronary Disease. In women, Malignant Disease was the main cause, followed by Strokes and Coronary Disease.





There were three deaths from Infectious or Parasitic Disease during the year, including one from Tetanus. One hundred and ten cases of Measles were notified. As measles vaccination on a large scale was commenced about half way through the year, we cannot draw any conclusions from these figures. The figures for the present year, which should be an epidemic year for measles, may give more information.

Forty-five cases of Sonne Dysentery were reported during the year. Most of these cases were among schoolchildren attending one school. Paper towels in schools and wash basins in proximity to the toilets, are important preventive measures.

It is disturbing that in some parts of the Rural District, young children, who may be starting school at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or 5 years, are expected to travel by 'bus in the dark to a remote village. Children vary in their temperament - but to even the most stoic of children, this seems an enormous hurdle for them to face. It also appears to be contrary to the recommendations of the Plowden Committee which urged a less rigid and more gentle entry into school.

I would like to close by saying that the health of the District, with regard to freedom from infectious disease, depends not only on the work of Medical Practitioners, Public Health and Hospital Staff, but also on the population themselves, who are free to choose whether they have their children immunised or not. It is most important that they say "Yes" to immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox.

I would also like to thank Mr. Shone and his staff for their kind help through the year and also the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their interest in the work of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. LEE

Medical Officer of Health.





LOUTH RURAL DISTRICT  
REPORT ON THE HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS  
FOR THE YEAR 1968  
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Public Health Officers :

Medical Officer of Health :  
J.E. LEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor :  
S. SHONE, A.L.G.E.S., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.A.R.D.S.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Deputy Surveyor :  
P. CHILD, M.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I., A.R.D.S.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :  
E. CAINES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
D.G.L. MONTGOMERY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
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SECTION A.

Social Conditions and General Statistics :

1) Area of the Rural District, in acres .....	153,062
2) The estimated population .....	19,630
3) The density of population per acre (excluding foreshore) .....	0.1
4) The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1968, approx. ..	6,533
5) The rateable value of inhabited houses, approx.	£306,328
6) The product of Penny Rate	£1,970

The Population of Louth Rural District since 1960:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1968 .....	19,630
1967 .....	19,750
1966 .....	19,360
1965 .....	19,100
1964 .....	18,650
1963 .....	18,600
1962 .....	17,594
1961 .....	18,200
1960 .....	19,010

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

(a) Live :	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate .....	302	156	146
Illegitimate .....	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>321</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>157</u>

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE EDITOR:  
I am writing to you regarding the article  
published in your journal on the topic of  
the chemical synthesis of new materials.

The article is very interesting and informative.  
I have read it with great interest and  
have found it to be a valuable contribution  
to the field of chemistry.

I am sure that your journal is a valuable  
resource for researchers in the field.

I am writing to you to express my appreciation  
for the work that you and your staff do  
in making your journal available to the  
scientific community. I am sure that  
your journal is a valuable resource for  
researchers in the field.

I am sure that your journal is a valuable  
resource for researchers in the field.  
I am writing to you to express my appreciation  
for the work that you and your staff do  
in making your journal available to the  
scientific community. I am sure that  
your journal is a valuable resource for  
researchers in the field.

Sincerely,  
[Signature]  
[Name]  
[Address]  
[City, State, Zip]

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population ..... 16.4

Standardised Birth Rate for Comparability purposes ..... 18.2  
(Comparability Factor 1.11)

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) .. 5.9

(b) Still Births : Total Male Female

Legitimate ..... 5 3 2

Illegitimate ..... 0 0 0

5 3 2

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population ..... 0.25

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live & Still) Births ..... 15.3

Total Live and Still Births ..... 326

#### DEATHS

Total Male Female  
206 105 101

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population ..... 10.5

Standardised Death Rate (Comparability Factor 0.98) ..... 10.2

Infants Deaths : Male Female

(a) Under 12 months

Legitimate ..... 1 4

Illegitimate ..... 0 0

1 4

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births ..... 15.6

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births ..... 16.6

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births ..... 0

(b) Under 4 weeks Male Female

Legitimate ..... 1 3

Illegitimate ..... 0 0

1 3

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births ..... 12.5

(c) Under 1 week Male Female

Legitimate ..... 1 3

Illegitimate ..... 0 0

1 3

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ... 12.5

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births & Deaths  
under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live &  
Still Births) ..... 27.6

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) ..... Nil



Table 1. Ages at Death for 1968 :

Ages in Years:	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75+	Total
Deaths:	5	0	4	3	1	2	9	37	64	81	206

Table 2. Table showing ages at death during the past 5 years and the averages for that period :

Year:	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75+	Total
1967	5	-	1	3	4	2	8	20	53	74	170
1966	5	2	-	3	3	7	20	26	53	98	217
1965	2	2	-	3	3	7	7	24	50	101	199
1964	6	1	-	4	2	2	10	24	45	101	195
1963	6	-	-	2	5	6	9	27	63	91	209
Average	4.8	1.0	0.2	3.0	3.4	4.8	10.8	24.2	52.8	93.0	198.0
1968	5	0	4	3	1	2	9	37	64	81	206

Table 3. Standardised Death Rates for Louth Rural District for the Previous Seven Years :

Year	Standardised Death Rates per thousand Standard population	Death Rates for England and Wales
1961	10.5	11.5
1962	11.6	11.9
1963	11.07	12.2
1964	10.19	11.3
1965	10.8	11.5
1966	10.7	11.7
1967	8.34	11.2
1968	10.2	11.9

Table 4. Malignant Tumours 1968.

Site	Male	Female	Total
Stomach .....	2	2	4
Lung & Bronchus .....	9	2	11
Breast .....	-	4	4
Uterus .....	-	1	1
Other Sites .....	17	14	31
	28	23	51





Table 5. Malignant Tumours: Numbers in previous five years compared with 1968.

Site	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Stomach	4	4	9	2	4	4
Lung & Bronchus	11	10	5	9	3	-
Breast	4	7	5	10	3	3
Uterus	1	1	-	2	1	1
Others	<u>31</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>26</u>
Total ...	<u>51</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>34</u>

In the Classification of Causes of Death in 1968, the Registrar General started to use a new classification of causes. In the new classification there are 65 causes of death, in the old classification there were 36 causes. It is thus not possible to directly compare causes of death in 1968 with those in previous years.

The Causes of Death in 1967 are given in the old classification and the Causes of Death in 1968 are given in the new classification :

Table 6. Causes of Death.

	1967	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1) Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	2
2) Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	8	2
3) Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	7
4) Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	1
5) Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	8	8
6) Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	2
7) Diabetes	1	1
8) Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	9	15
9) Coronary Disease, Angina	18	10
10) Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	5
11) Other Heart Disease	14	3
12) Other Circulatory Disease	3	7
13) Pneumonia	1	1
14) Bronchitis	7	3
15) Other Disease of Respiratory System	2	-
16) Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-
17) Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
18) Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-
19) Congenital Malformations	1	-
20) Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	4	10
21) Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1
22) All other accidents	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>88</u>	<u>79</u>



Table 6 (Contd.)

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>1968</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1) Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	-
2) Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	2	2
3) Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	9	2
4) Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	4
5) Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	1
6) Leukaemia	2	-
7) Other Malignant Neoplasms etc.	17	14
8) Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	-	1
9) Diabetes Mellitus	1	1
10) Anaemias	-	1
11) Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	1	2
12) Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1
13) Hypertensive Disease	5	4
14) Isochaemic Heart Disease	22	17
15) Other forms of Heart Disease	5	6
16) Cerebrovascular Disease	12	17
17) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	1
18) Influenza	-	1
19) Pneumonia	3	3
20) Bronchitis and Emphysema	5	4
21) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1
22) Peptic Ulcer	1	1
23) Intestinal Obstruction and hernia	1	-
24) Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1
25) Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	1
26) Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-
27) Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-
28) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	3
29) Diseases of Skin, Sub-cutaneous Tissue	1	1
30) Congenital Anomalies	1	2
31) Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	3
32) Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	4
33) Motor Vehicle accidents	2	-
34) All other accidents	2	1
35) Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	-	1
36) All other external causes	1	-
	<u>105</u>	<u>101</u>



## PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, notified during 1968  
(including Service cases) :

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases Notified</u>
Measles	110
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1 (Not notifiable after October 1st 1968)
Scarlet Fever	7
Dysentery	45
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	3
Salmonella Infections	4
Tetanus	1

### TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality during 1968.

<u>NEW CASES</u>				<u>DEATHS</u>			
Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Average number of Respiratory Cases notified in  
previous six years ..... 3.8

Average number of Non-Respiratory cases notified in  
previous six years ..... 0.8

### SECTION B.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

##### Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln.  
Samples of water, milk, ice cream and other items are subjected to  
bacteriological testing. I would like to thank Dr. J. M. Croll and  
his staff for their prompt assistance on many occasions.

##### Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The following Clinic services are provided by the County Council  
and by the Regional Hospital Board towards meeting local needs in the  
preventive and treatment branches of medicine.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

1900

ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE		1900	
1. <i>History of Art</i>	1. <i>History of Art</i>	1. <i>History of Art</i>	1. <i>History of Art</i>
2. <i>Architecture</i>	2. <i>Architecture</i>	2. <i>Architecture</i>	2. <i>Architecture</i>
3. <i>Decorative Arts</i>	3. <i>Decorative Arts</i>	3. <i>Decorative Arts</i>	3. <i>Decorative Arts</i>
4. <i>Archaeology</i>	4. <i>Archaeology</i>	4. <i>Archaeology</i>	4. <i>Archaeology</i>
5. <i>Art History</i>	5. <i>Art History</i>	5. <i>Art History</i>	5. <i>Art History</i>
6. <i>Architectural History</i>	6. <i>Architectural History</i>	6. <i>Architectural History</i>	6. <i>Architectural History</i>
7. <i>Decorative Arts History</i>	7. <i>Decorative Arts History</i>	7. <i>Decorative Arts History</i>	7. <i>Decorative Arts History</i>
8. <i>Archaeological History</i>	8. <i>Archaeological History</i>	8. <i>Archaeological History</i>	8. <i>Archaeological History</i>
9. <i>Art Historical Methods</i>	9. <i>Art Historical Methods</i>	9. <i>Art Historical Methods</i>	9. <i>Art Historical Methods</i>
10. <i>Architectural Historical Methods</i>	10. <i>Architectural Historical Methods</i>	10. <i>Architectural Historical Methods</i>	10. <i>Architectural Historical Methods</i>

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

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1. <i>History of Art</i>	1. <i>History of Art</i>	1. <i>History of Art</i>	1. <i>History of Art</i>
2. <i>Architecture</i>	2. <i>Architecture</i>	2. <i>Architecture</i>	2. <i>Architecture</i>
3. <i>Decorative Arts</i>	3. <i>Decorative Arts</i>	3. <i>Decorative Arts</i>	3. <i>Decorative Arts</i>
4. <i>Archaeology</i>	4. <i>Archaeology</i>	4. <i>Archaeology</i>	4. <i>Archaeology</i>
5. <i>Art History</i>	5. <i>Art History</i>	5. <i>Art History</i>	5. <i>Art History</i>
6. <i>Architectural History</i>	6. <i>Architectural History</i>	6. <i>Architectural History</i>	6. <i>Architectural History</i>
7. <i>Decorative Arts History</i>	7. <i>Decorative Arts History</i>	7. <i>Decorative Arts History</i>	7. <i>Decorative Arts History</i>
8. <i>Archaeological History</i>	8. <i>Archaeological History</i>	8. <i>Archaeological History</i>	8. <i>Archaeological History</i>
9. <i>Art Historical Methods</i>	9. <i>Art Historical Methods</i>	9. <i>Art Historical Methods</i>	9. <i>Art Historical Methods</i>
10. <i>Architectural Historical Methods</i>	10. <i>Architectural Historical Methods</i>	10. <i>Architectural Historical Methods</i>	10. <i>Architectural Historical Methods</i>

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



A. Clinics at the County Council's premises, 32 Queen Street, Louth.

School Children : 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday afternoons in the month.  
Immunisations and medical examinations.

Child Welfare :

Child Health Clinic                      Each Tuesday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.  
   Wednesday 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

Toddlers                                      Tuesdays (2nd & 4th) 9 a.m. -  
   12 noon.

Ante-natal Mothercraft                      Wednesday 2.30 p.m.  
& Relaxation :

Dental :                                      By appointment

Chiropody :                                      Wednesdays & Fridays 10 a.m. &  
   2 p.m. by appointment.

Child Psychiatry :                      Thursday 10 a.m. & 2 p.m.  
   1st Monday in month, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Speech Therapy.:                      Wednesday all day, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Mental Welfare Officer.:                      Wednesday 9 a.m.

Welfare Foods :                      Daily.

The Clinic is also used by the Family Planning Association and there  
are sessions on Monday (2nd & 4th in month) at 7 p.m.

B. At the Local Hospitals

County Hospital Louth - Out-patient Clinics :

Mondays :                      Orthopaedic 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.  
   Ophthalmology 9.30 a.m.  
   General Surgery 10.30 a.m.  
   Dermatology 2 p.m.  
   Ante Natal 2.30 p.m.

Tuesdays                      Dental 2 p.m.  
   General Surgery 2 p.m.  
   Psychiatry 9.30 a.m. (alternate Tuesdays)  
   School Eye Clinic 10 a.m. (1st & 3rd Tuesdays)  
   Ophthalmology 10 a.m. (except first Wednesday in month)

Wednesday                      General Medicine 9 a.m. (except first Wednesday in month).  
   Chest Diseases 9 a.m.  
   Orthopaedic 1.30 p.m. (except first in month)  
   Paediatric 9 a.m. (1st in month only)  
   2 p.m. weekly.  
   Antenatal 2 p.m. (1st in month only)  
   School Eye Clinic 2 p.m.

Thursday                      Ear, Nose and Throat 9.30 a.m.  
   Radiotherapy 11 a.m. (alternate Thursdays)  
   Gynaecology 2 p.m.  
   Orthodontic 10 a.m. (Queen Street Clinic, Louth)

Friday                      Orthopaedic 9 a.m.  
   General Medicine 2 p.m. (except 1st in month)  
   Diabetics 2 p.m. (1st in month)  
   General Surgery 2.30 p.m.  
   Radiology  
   Pathology.



## The Louth Health Clinic.

The Clinic is the local headquarters for the services run by the Lindsey County Council. These include a clinic for babies and toddlers where the mother is advised about care of the child and where it's subsequent development can be kept under review up to the age of five years.

Immunisation is offered against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox and against Measles for certain age groups.

We are fortunate to have a Speech Therapist once more and the calls on her services are extensive. She treats cases of defective speech found at Infant Welfare Clinics, Schools and also cases referred by the hospital consultants.

A Child Guidance service is provided at the Clinic. Children who are experiencing emotional difficulties at school or at pre-school age are seen with their parents and an effort is made to modify the influences which are affecting them adversely. This requires close co-operation between the Child Psychiatrist, the Psychiatric Social Worker and the Educational Psychologist. As with many medical services, there appears to be an ever increasing call on this Service.

The Mental Welfare Officers play an important part in helping those persons who have been under treatment for Psychiatric Disorders and who, by friendly visiting and assistance with obtaining employment, can be helped to resume their normal activities.

The demand for the Chiropody Service increases monthly among the elderly. Great credit is due to Mr. Webb who after being ill for a considerable period, has had the task of catching up on the back-log of patients.

The Clinic also forms the headquarters for the area, for it's District Nurses and Midwives who are available to assist the Family Doctors under the direction of the Area Nursing Officer. The Health Visitors for the neighbouring areas are also based at the Clinic. They play an invaluable part in detecting medical and social ills and seeing that they are dealt with. Also in giving advice on medical matters.





The Clinic also provides a Dental Service for school children and expectant mothers in the area. For those children who have abnormal jaw and tooth formations, treatment is provided by visiting orthodontists.

#### Environmental Health Services 1968

The Mains Water supply is provided by the East Lincs. Water Board; 5,665 houses are supplied with taps in the house, 14 houses have outside taps (compared with 5,465 and 14 respectively in 1967).

The Mains supply is good in quality and quantity. There is no trouble from Plumbo solveney. The fluoride content of the water is low. There is some local variation as different bore holes have different fluorine levels.

#### Fluorine Content in Bores supplying the Rural District. (East Lincs. Water Board :

Raithby & Hubbards Hills Pumping Station	..	0.28	p.p.m.	fluorine
Fulstow Pumping Station	.. .. .	0.30	p.p.m.	"
Grimoldby Pumping Station	.. .. .	0.36	p.p.m.	"
Binbrook Pumping Station	.. .. .	0.36	p.p.m.	"
Mablethorpe & Sutton Pumping Station	.. .. .	0.19	p.p.m.	"

#### Private Supplies :

Hainton	.. .. .	.04	p.p.m.	"
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Fifty-five samples were taken from the Mains supplies. One of these was unsatisfactory. Later sampling from the same main showed no abnormality.

One thousand and two houses are supplied from private sources with a supply in the house and 102 with supplies not in the house (figures for 1967 were 1,040 and 102 respectively).

One hundred and fifty two samples were bacteriologically satisfactory and thirty-two were not. The majority of the unsatisfactory supplies were from chlorinated supplies where the chlorination had been defective.

There are 31 houses with privy vaults in the district compared with 37 in 1967 and 739 with pail closets compared with 885 in 1967.

Number of houses with water closets is 5,932, compared with 5,549 in 1967.





As stated in last year's report, sewerage disposal works extensions are required at Manby to cover South Cockerington and the North End of Grimoldby.

Tetney requires extensions to the Disposal works which is persistently overloaded.

A large scheme of sewers and disposal works is required to cover the villages of Fotherby, Utterby, Ludborough, Fulstow, Covenham St. Mary, Covenham St. Bartholomew, Yarborough, Alvingham and North Cockerington.

Donington-on-Bain also requires sewers and disposal works.



To the Chairman and Members  
of the Louth Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure I submit for your approbation my Annual Report for 1968 and hasten to record disappointment at the almost complete lack of progress with capital works.

The Council continued to invest certain balances in the provision of street lighting and the foresight in not raising loans for this purpose left us free to expend finances on this minor, but welcome, village service. At the same time the lack of any progress in the provision of mains sewerage has aggravated the unsavoury conditions in some villages. Piecemeal house building must continue in our villages if the individual ratepayer is not to be denied the right to build. The Public Health and Works Committee Members are fully conscious of the sewerage problems created in this way and are continually pressing the Central Government Department for release of the necessary capital to enable contracts to go ahead.

The year saw the completion of 16 dwellings by the Council; these may well be the last for some time as the Housing Committee consider the need for new houses to let to be largely satisfied.

As previously I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the advice always available from the Council's Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. R. Lee, and of the able support of my Deputy, Mr. Peter Child, and the advice of the Clerk of the Council, Mr. B. C. V. Spence.

But particularly I am conscious of the interest and enthusiasm shown in the Departments' doings by Council Members - especially Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Committees - this is a welcome stimulus at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Yours obediently,

S. SHONE.

Surveyor to the Council.  
Public Health Inspector.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
AND  
SURVEYOR TO THE COUNCIL

<u>HOUSING</u>	Total number of new houses erected			
	during the year			...
				195
	(1)	By the Council	...	...
	(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	...
	(3)	By private enterprise	...	...
	(4)	Number allocated for replacing		
		houses subject to Demolition Orders	...	16

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACTS, 1954 - 57.

No Certificate of Disrepair was issued.

INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES

(a)	Total number of dwellinghouses			
	inspected for housing defects	...		392
(b)	Number of inspections made	...		425

REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT  
SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

Number of dwellinghouses rendered				
fit in consequence of informal action				
by the Local Authority or their Officers				...
				82

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

Public Health Acts	...	...	...	NIL
Housing Acts	...	...	...	NIL





SLUM CLEARANCE - PROCEEDINGS  
UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

(a)	Number of individual unfit houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	12
(b)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...				44
(c)	Number of dwellinghouses subject to Closing Orders	...	...	...		25
(d)	Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit by Undertakings	...	...	...		3
(e)	Number of dwellings included in confirmed Clearance Orders	...	...			NIL
(f)	Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance thereof	...	...	...		NIL
(g)	Total number of dwellings on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under Sections 34, 35, and 46, of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...			62
(h)	Number of dwellings occupied under Sections 34, 35, and 46, of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...		NIL
(i)	Houses voluntarily demolished or closed which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action					60

HOUSING ACTS - OVERCROWDING

Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	NIL
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#### GRANT-AIDED IMPROVEMENTS

Approved applications for "Discretionary" Grants totalled 43 and "Standard" Grants 17. During the year 47 "Discretionary" and 22 "Standard" Grant schemes were completed.

These now bring the completed "Discretionary" schemes to 1,068 and "Standard" grants to 287. This total of 1,355 house improvement schemes completed is a record which the Council can be complimented on achieving and is in accord with Central Government policy as outlined in recent Departmental Circulars.

#### CARAVANS

There are 57 sites licensed embracing a total of 925 caravans. The co-operation of site operators has been good and conditions on sites continue to be of a high standard. Sixty-five minor contraventions noted during 1,142 visits were remedied.

#### KNACKERS' YARDS

The one licensed premises continues to be managed and operated in an exemplary manner. On no occasion has it been found necessary to recommend formal action in respect of contraventions.



## FOOD PREMISES

The control and supervision of those premises within the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations has continued with a total of 302 inspections. Conditions are good and the premises call for no specific comment.

Premises registered for manufacture or preparation of preserved food	...	...	15
Premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream	...	...	2
Premises registered for the sale only of pre-packed ice cream	...	...	88
Bakehouses	...	...	7
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	9
Butchers Shops	...	...	11
Cafes	...	...	15
General Village Stores	...	...	151

Samples of ice cream were taken on 66 occasions, no adverse laboratory report was received. My thanks are again due to Doctor Croll and his Public Health laboratory staff for their willing assistance at all times.

## NUISANCES

	<u>ABATED</u>	<u>INFORMALLY</u>	
Refuse	...	...	6
Foul ditches etc..	...	...	68
Drainage	...	...	63
Poultry and animals	...	...	17
Dangerous premises	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	51
			<u>207</u>





## MEAT INSPECTION

The one privately owned slaughter house continues to be maintained and operated in excellent fashion and the owner is at all times co-operative and helpful.

Animals slaughtered total 100 cattle, 311 sheep and lambs.

All have been inspected in accordance with the Regulations. No evidence of major disease was found and only minor organs were declared to be unfit.

## DRAINAGE

Number of houses with privy vaults	-	31
Number of houses with pail closets	-	739
Number of houses with water closets	-	5,932
Number of conversions to water carriage system	-	83

## SEWERAGE

No progress was made during 1968 with providing further sewerage facilities and conditions in some villages give cause for concern.

The works extension contract at Holton-le-Clay was finally completed.

## CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

The cesspool emptying service continues to be of considerable value in maintaining reasonable conditions in many villages where mains sewerage is not likely to be available in the near future. During the year 1,149 septic tank emptyings were effected and 29 cesspools were abolished.



## REFUSE COLLECTION

In providing this service to some 6,160 dwellings, to three Royal Air Force establishments on Contract, and various holiday and residential caravan sites approximately 7,750 bins are collected weekly in the summer time and 7,700 in the winter months. With four vehicles engaged and relatively small labour force this service reflects considerable credit upon the efforts of the workmen concerned who, in my opinion, are worthy of greater reward. Consideration will be given to review this service as administrative time is available.

## STREET LIGHTING

This amenity is in 32 villages, further capital provision was made during the year in eleven villages.

## PETROLEUM STORAGE

The 151 premises licensed to store petroleum spirit have been regularly visited and the minor transgressions rectified.

No matter has arisen calling for particular comment.

## RODENT CONTROL

The one Operative engaged on this important work has surveyed 530 premises and treated 199. A total estimated 10,610 rats were destroyed.

No serious infestation was brought to the Council's notice.



TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACTS  
AND BUILDING REGULATIONS

A total of 697 applications were received during the year and, in spite of a continuous burden of work upon the Committee Members (particularly the Chairman), the administration proceeded smoothly.

To ratepayers' and local builders the practice of delegating decisions on certain applications to the Chairman has again proved to be a considerable saving in time. The speed and efficiency with which these are dealt is welcomed by applicants and builders.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

INSPECTIONS

PREMISES	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	2	-	-
Factories not included in above, in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	70	24	3	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	2	2	-	-
TOTAL ...	74	28	3	-

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Number of Premises Licensed	-	61
Number of inspections	-	96
Number of defects	-	22
Number remedied	-	17







